

## LOVE FEAST OF THE REPUBLICANS.

Scenes at the Nomination of McKinley and Roosevelt.

### MUCH ENTHUSIASM SHOWN

DELEGATES AND SPECTATORS CARRIED BY THE ELOQUENCE OF FORAKER.

Story of the Final Day in the National Gathering of the Grand Old Party at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, June 21.—President McKinley was unanimously re-nominated for President of the United States by the Republican National Convention at 1:45 o'clock to-day, and an hour and ten minutes later Governor Roosevelt of New York was unanimously selected to stand beside him in the coming battle. The scenes attending the selections were tumultuous. Such unanimous demonstrations in honor of the nominees of a national convention have never been equaled perhaps in the history of politics in this country. It was a love feast, a jubilee, a ratification meeting.

There was a fine setting for to-day's spectacular drama. Bright ponies at either end of the stage made two flaming bits of color. Throughout the vast multitude fans moved ceaselessly to and fro like the wings of a crowd of alarmed birds beating the air. There were no preliminaries. The wrangle expected over the question of reducing the representation in the South was averted by the withdrawal of ex-Senator Quay's proposition.

The great hall became quiet as Senator Lodge, standing before 15,000 eager faces, gavel in hand, announced that nominations for President of the United States were in order. The reading clerk advanced to the front of the platform. He was about to call the roll of States for the presentation of candidates. When Alabama was called a thin, red-whiskered delegate from that State arose and surrendered the first right to speak to Ohio. A flutter of handkerchiefs filled the air, and cheer after cheer went up from the delegates in the pit as Senator Foraker of Ohio, the ideal of militant Republicanism, strode toward the platform. Foraker is a grand-looking man, with something of the imperiousness of Blaine about him. The air was surcharged with electricity as he mounted the steps, and when he turned about, standing there with gray eyes calmly sweeping the cheering thousands the magnetic orator must have been conscious of his power to call up a storm that would sweep through the amphitheater.

Below, about him, on either side were barked men and women almost frantically waving hats, handkerchiefs and pampas plumes. In full view of the convention he stood erect, his face as inflexible as though chiseled in marble, waiting for the applause to cease. When quiet was restored he began to speak. It was not yet noon, but the sun was blazing through the roof, shooting darts and arrows into all parts of the hall. With resonant, ringing voice and graceful gesture Foraker uttered the noise. Even the pages and attendants crouched down as they gazed at the orator. He began to call up the hurricane from the start. When over he raised his arms aloft the whistling of the gale ran around the hall. When he said the nomination had already been made, that Wolcott and Lodge and the platform had each in turn named his candidate, a great cheer went up. When he said his candidate was the choice of every man who desired Republican success in November the roar was like the rush of a heavy sea through a rocky cavern. The orator was silenced by his own words.

Then he began again, speaking as few men can. His audience was thrilled. The great hall was under a spell. He dropped a word here, a word there, like sparks upon a sun-dried stubble, and when he concluded by placing McKinley in nomination—not on behalf of Ohio, but of all the States and Territories—a clap of thunder shook the building. The previous whistling of the storm were but the rustle of a summer night's breeze. For a moment he leaned over the platform as if to satisfy himself that his work was accomplished. Then, seeing that the work had been successful, he retired to the rear of the stage.

The sight was a grand and inspiring one. In the pit the delegates and alternates were cheering enthusiastically. Over the acres of spectators bedlam reigned. The hall was an angry sea of tossing color. Flags, red, white and blue, plumes shot up as if by magic to crest the waves. Hats were lifted aloft on canes. Umbrellas were hoisted and twisted until they resembled whirling dervishes. On the press platform the newspaper men, with watches out, were counting the minutes. On the stage Senator Hanna, his handkerchief in one hand, a fan in the other, was spurring the vast assembly to new endeavors. The raging storm did not seem to satisfy him. He seized a plume and whirled it about his head like a general leading his men to the charge.

All at once a delegate, bearing the standard of Kentucky, rushed forward to the stage. The effect was magical. Standards of the States were torn loose and yelling delegates climbed upon the platform to rally around their leader. With State gauds pointed to a common center they made a canopy over

the head of the Warwick of the Republican party. Ohio interlocked her staff with New York. Maine figuratively kissed her hand to California and Minnesota saluted Texas. Then higher still climbed Hanna. He mounted a table, where he could look out upon the cheering multitude.

Beside him suddenly appeared a young girl arrayed in the national colors. At this sight the cheers redoubled. The music of the orchestra was drowned in the awful din. The demonstration had now continued with scarcely a lull for ten minutes. Chairman Lodge began to tap for order, but the ring of his gavel was of no avail. A delegate with Ohio's standard in his hand, dove down into the main aisle and went careening toward the rear to the music of "John Brown's Body" Lee Moulderling in the grave. The bearers of the standards of the other States plunged after him. Down the aisle they swung, starting the whole storm afresh. When they reached the main entrance they were met by men holding aloft a gigantic paper-mache elephant with the national colors twisted about his neck. Then the procession came back and circled the pit. For several minutes this parade continued.

The demonstration, all told, lasted exactly 15 minutes. In length of time it does not compare with the prolonged cheer which went up for Grant in 1880 or Blaine in 1888, or for McKinley in 1896. It is also surpassed in length of time by demonstrations at Democratic conventions.

This protracted outburst was but the forerunner of the pandemonium that reigned a moment later when Roosevelt, the man of the hour, mounted the platform to second the President's nomination. When the convention caught sight of him it stood there again like a rocket. As he stood there facing the yelling multitude, the roar could have been heard for blocks. Teddy looked about him while he waited for the storm to subside. Several times he raised his hand, but the cheering continued.

His stern, square jaw was firmly set as he surveyed the scene. Only once did his face relax. That was when he caught sight of his wife, who sat in the reserved seats overhanging the pit on his right. Then he smiled till his teeth showed, and Mrs. Roosevelt fluttered back her handkerchief. When finally he was allowed to begin he plunged directly to the heart of his subject in the impetuous way which the people so much admire. His statement was that he rose to second the nomination of William McKinley, who had faced more problems than any President since Lincoln. The convention got on its feet, and it was several minutes before he could get his words down. Every word was characteristic of the man. He looked, spoke and acted like one giving directions to an army about to go into battle, and nothing would content him but to storm the heights as he did at Santiago.

Roosevelt is no master of the foil, as he professes the business end, and as he laid about him with sledgehammer blows the multitude went wild with delight. A Nebraska delegate shouted: "Hit 'em again!" He had the manuscript of his speech in his hand and referred to it occasionally. Every dove after page as he finished, until the platform at his feet was strewn with white sheets. When he reached his peroration and with a world of infinite scorn in his voice, asked if America was a weakling to shrink from the world war of the world powers, the whole pit echoed "No!" in chorus. When he concluded and resumed his seat in the New York delegation, the other delegates rushed forward and surrounded him. Many embraced him, and it seemed for a moment as if they would lift him to their shoulders.

Senator Thurston, the Demagogue of the State, John W. Yerkes, an orator from the Blue Grass State, and Governor Mount of Indiana, also seconded McKinley's nomination, but before the latter concluded the convention was impatient for a vote, and several times tried to howl him down. Then the roll of States was called, and after delegation rose in solid blocks and cast their votes for McKinley. When Chairman Lodge made the announcement that the President had been re-nominated for the term beginning March 4, 1901, there was the same wild storm which had been raised by Foraker, and when it overtook Roosevelt's nomination for the Vice-President, the other delegates rushed forward and surrounded him. Many embraced him, and it seemed for a moment as if they would lift him to their shoulders.

Life Young, who was with Roosevelt in Cuba, nominated him on behalf of the State which had originally come to Philadelphia for Deliberation. His nomination was seconded by Delegate Murray of Secretary Long's State, and Delegate Ashton of Washington, who came here for Bartlett Tripp. Chauncey Depew wound up the oratory on behalf of the State which declared for Woodruff. Depew's speech aroused the most intense enthusiasm when he pictured the dazzling dreams of the country's future. During every pause the band played but one air, the tune which Colonel Roosevelt had heard in the trenches before Santiago.

At 2:14 o'clock the convention, which had done the unparalleled thing of nominating both the candidates for President and Vice-President in one day unanimously adjourned.

### SKETCHES OF THE REPUBLICAN NOMINEES.

As the strong, unswerving leader and champion of the cause of protection to American industries and American homes, William McKinley needs no introduction to the American people. Truly it has been said of him that his life has been typical of all that is best in the self-made American, his career one that affords stimulus and inspiration to the youthful brain and sinew of our country.

No better incentive to ambition in the American youth, no matter how humble his origin, can be found in the lives of the public men of to-day than in that of William McKinley. He is of Scotch-Irish descent. As to his ancestry, James McKinley, an emigrant from the North of Ireland, who, at the age of 12 years crossed the Atlantic in a small sailing vessel at the beginning of the last century, was the father of David McKinley, the great-grandfather of William McKinley. David

McKinley, as shown by records in the Pension Bureau, re-enlisted seven times in the Revolutionary War, and hence McKinley comes from good fighting stock.

William McKinley, nominee of the Republican party for President of the United States, was born at Niles, Trumbull county, Ohio, January 29, 1843. His father, James McKinley, was a Union army in 1861, when 18 years old, became second lieutenant September 24, 1862, was promoted to first lieutenant February 7, 1863, was commissioned captain July 25, 1864, and received the brevet rank of major from President Lincoln "for gallant service at the battles of Opequan, Fisher's creek and Cedar hill." He was with Sheridan at Shenandoah, served on the staff of Generals Hayes, Crook, Hancock and Carroll, and was mustered out of the service with his regiment July 29, 1865, after more than four years of continuous service. He studied law, entered the army as a private in 1867, was promoted to captain in 1870, and was admitted to the bar in 1871, and opened an office in Canton. In 1869 he was nominated for Prosecuting Attorney of Stark county, Ohio, on the Union Republican ticket and was elected. In 1871 he was re-nominated and defeated. In 1876 he was nominated as the Republican candidate for Congress and was elected. He was re-elected to the Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth Congresses, but late in the session of the Forty-eighth the Democratic House gave his seat to his opponent. In 1884 he was elected to the Forty-ninth Congress and re-elected to the Fiftieth and Fifty-first. In 1893 he became chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, and had charge of the tariff bill which received his name. In 1896 he was defeated for re-election, and the next year was elected Governor of Ohio. He was re-elected in 1898, and in 1899, on June 13, 1899, was nominated for President, and elected November 3, 1899, by an overwhelming majority. This is an outline of the political history of William McKinley, the President of the United States, and whom the Republican party has seen fit to honor with a nomination for a second term.

President McKinley's character is most admirable from whichever side it is viewed. His devotion to his invalid wife has been an object lesson to the homes of the nation. Major McKinley's devotion to his wife has not only helped to make her stronger and able to do the many duties devolving upon the mistress of the White House, but it has also made him stronger and happier, because he has carried the sunshine of his life in his heart, and allowed it to shine brightly in his own home.

His record made by President McKinley, and on which he stands for the suffrages of the American people for the second time is one that has brought prosperity, glory and greatness to the nation. The protective policy of which he is the father has set a burning example of American industry. His policy of expansion has created a market for American products that has made Uncle Sam the commercial giant of the world. He has conducted the nation through a war that has set millions of practically sorts of Spain free and given the blessing of a Government to the Stars and Stripes. His financial policy has established the credit of the United States on an unassailable basis among the great powers of the earth.

The Ideal American.

Theodore Roosevelt, the Republican candidate for Vice-President, is one of the finest types of American citizenship that this country possesses. He is in the vigor of young manhood, having celebrated his 40th birthday on October 27. He was graduated from Harvard University in 1880, and began the study of law.

In the fall of 1881 he was elected to the Assembly from the Twenty-first district of New York city, and was twice re-elected, serving in the Legislatures of 1882, 1883 and 1884. He was for a time leader of the minority, and devoted himself with energy and success to reform legislation. Among the measures for the passage of which New York city is his debtor were those abolishing the fees in the office of the Register and County Clerk and the abolition of the power of the Board of Aldermen to confirm or reject the Mayor's appointments. He was chairman of the noted legislative investigating committee which in three weeks brought to light many of the grafts existing in the city government in the early 80's. Still another important service rendered by Mr. Roosevelt was the securing of the passage of the civil service reform law of 1884. He was throughout his legislative career a warm friend of labor interests, and among other measures put the anti-trust bill through the Legislature, and induced Governor Cleveland to sign it.

In 1886 he was the Republican candidate for Mayor, but was defeated by Abram S. Hewitt by 22,000 plurality. In 1889 he was appointed by President Harrison a member of the United States Civil Service Commission, and was retained by President Cleveland. His ability and rugged honesty in the administration of the affairs of that office greatly helped to strengthen his hold on popular regard. From May, 1895, to April, 1897, he was president of the Police Board of New York city. He found the administration of affairs in a demoralized condition, but the same energetic methods that had characterized all his work, the same uncompromising honesty that is the most prominent note in his character, when applied to police affairs, soon brought the administration of the department to a high degree of efficiency.

From his New York office, he was called by President McKinley on April 6, 1897, to be Assistant Secretary of the Navy. There again his energy and quick mastery of detail contributed much to the successful administration of the department and the preparations of the navy for the most brilliant feats of naval warfare in the history of the world.

At the Republican State Convention, September 27, 1898, he was put in nomination by Senator Depew and was chosen on the first ballot. He defeated

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## A MERCHANT'S INSTRUCTIVE TALK.

Address by F. W. Dohrmann of San Francisco.

### MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

CHARTER FIGHT OF THE METROPOLIS OF THE COAST.

The Warm Campaign Waged by the Business Men of the City—Advice to Merchants.

There was a good turnout of representative business men of Honolulu yesterday morning at the Chamber of Commerce to listen to an address by F. W. Dohrmann, president of the Merchants' Association of San Francisco. Mr. Dohrmann is a pleasing and entertaining speaker. His address largely comprised a recital of the organization and work of the San Francisco association for six years. Mr. Dohrmann described the struggles of the merchants and better class of people of San Francisco for the new charter, and advised the merchants here not to allow the politicians to gain control of the municipal government.

George W. Smith called the meeting to order and introduced Mr. Dohrmann as a gentleman well known in San Francisco and president of the Merchants' Association. He was well posted on the objects and benefits to be derived from a merchants' association and on other subjects that the speaker might desire to discuss.

Mr. Dohrmann said that he was glad to address those present as fellow citizens, not only as fellow American citizens, but as fellow Hawaiian citizens. He had been here only a short time, but he had found so much to admire that he felt that he was a Hawaiian citizen. He had, however, owing to the magnitude of the country and its interests, only a superficial idea of the conditions that obtain here. He felt that those present were more capable of imparting information than he was. He had found in Hawaii a very intelligent public and an excellent constitutional government. A people took pride in public affairs and were extremely charitable. Prior to his coming he had heard much about the hospitality of the Hawaiian people. It was this hospitality which made him so charming to a stranger, and he regretted extremely his approaching departure.

The same, or similar, conditions that existed in San Francisco did not exist here, and it would be difficult to apply conditions here which the community were, fortunately, free from.

San Francisco had had a municipal government for 50 years. Forty years the municipality had been governed by laws passed by the Legislature and the machinations of party machines. Twenty years San Francisco had been directly under boss rule. Even the sacred positions of teachers could not be obtained without money. The better class of citizens almost despaired of ever having clean municipal government.

Hawaii had had, undoubtedly, its drawbacks in the past. It had passed through a period of history which had not a parallel. When the conditions in San Francisco were contrasted with those existing in Hawaii the people here had almost a perfect government. There was a sentiment here, which he was glad to see, that it was an honor to fill an office. He would ask that this sentiment be preserved. There was too much of a disposition to fall into the hands of public men. A man in office had a desire to do right, but the laws would be against him. He might wish to be progressive, but there would be no money in the treasury.

Six years ago the Merchants' Association of San Francisco was formed. The Board of Trade and the Chamber of Commerce were in existence at the time. The Board of Trade looked after financial matters and settled bankruptcy cases. The Chamber of Commerce looked after the harbor and harbor improvements and legislation.

Prior to the organization of the Merchants' Association there was no organization to look after municipal affairs and mercantile interests properly. The speaker, prior to the organization of the San Francisco organization, was a member of the Alameda Improvement association, which had done excellent work in that town, and largely through its efforts had doubled real estate values. There were at first only 40 firms represented. Now the association numbered 1200 firms. The association protects the entire mercantile interests of the community, having enlarged its scope. It believed in co-operating with that powerful and influential agency, the press. It was an unwritten law of the association that no director should hold public office.

From a small beginning, with a discarded desk and a volunteer secretary, the association now had rooms in the Mills building and employed a paid secretary and a paid superintendent. It had a number of important committees constantly at work, including a committee on public affairs and a committee on publicity and promotion. During the six years of the association's life there was never less than a quorum present at any of the called meetings. Mr. Dohrmann then narrated what the association had done.

It had agitated street cleaning and had raised \$20,000 for the work. Its labors had resulted in a system which not only cleans the streets but keeps them clean at the time. Street sprink-

ling was formerly done by the merchants, and for 40 years they were at the mercy of the contractors. Now the sprinkling was done by the city. It had improved the street lighting system.

The association had had passed by the Board of Supervisors an ordinance whereby overhead wires would all be laid underground in three years, and this, too, without imposing any unreasonable hardship on the corporations. It had brought about many improvements in the street-car lines, including increased transfer privileges. It had made a study of paving, and it had abolished the commercial license tax. It had stopped the nefarious trading-stamp scheme and secured the Lick Industrial School, which politicians tried to take away from San Francisco.

The superintendent of the association looked after all cases of charity, which prevented imposition on its members. Several serious difficulties among partners had been amicably settled by the association without the troubles being aired in court.

The greatest achievement of all was the fight for the new charter. Four different charters had been framed for the government of San Francisco, and they had been defeated by the politicians. Some flaw to arouse the public was discovered and greatly magnified. The fourth charter was defeated because it provided that teachers in the schools should be graduates of California institutions of learning. Immediately after the defeat of the charter the association agitated the selection of 100 citizens to frame a charter. Extreme people, as well as conservatives, were placed on this committee. The charter was drafted. It contained three salient features—home rule, a business administration and civil-service reform.

The politicians said: "We can't give you civil service reform. We must have the offices for the boys."

The Democrats, Republicans and Populists were all arrayed against the charter. We had only one paper that fought for it. We elected our friends to make an address. Judge Gilbreath and T. McCants Stewart would deliver addresses. The Literary exercises would take place at 11 o'clock. There would be music by the Amateur Orchestra. The committee desired \$125. This amount was subsequently increased to \$175.

G. W. R. King of the Fireworks committee said that there were not enough fireworks in town to make a proper display. Most of the fireworks among the dealers were for family use. The Sports Committee reported the following program:

Yacht races at 3:30 a. m. in charge of Captain C. J. Campbell—First class, \$50, pennant at option of winner; second class, \$30, trophy at option of winner and piece of bunting for second prize; third class, \$20; fourth class, \$15. Courses—For first class, Rabbit Island; second class, Rabbit Island; third class, the Kalihi course. Rules: The latest American to be furnished by Thomas W. Hobron.

Field games at 2 p. m. at Recreation Grounds, in charge of James L. Forbese and Captain S. Johnson—100-yard dash for boys, under 14, \$2; 80 yards dash for girls, under 14, \$2; 80 yards dash for boys, under 12, \$2; 60 yards dash for girls, under 12, \$2; 60 yards dash for boys, under 10, \$2; 50 yards dash for girls, under 10, \$2; greased pig, the pig; boot and shoe race, \$2; potato race, \$2; wheelbarrow race, \$2; greased pole, \$2; 100 yard dash, \$5; 80 yards dash, \$5; high jump, \$5 and \$2.50; 120 yard hurdle, \$5 and \$2.50; 150-yard dash, \$5 and \$2.50; running bases, \$5 and \$2.50; throwing baseball, \$3 and \$2; pole vault, \$5 and \$2.50; putting shot, \$3 and \$2. Always option of trophy, instead of cash. Entries for all events to be made to clerk of course on the grounds.

The following appropriations were made: Literary Committee, \$175; Sports, \$300; Decorations, \$200. The committee then adjourned to meet at the call of the chair.

The Literary Committee will hold a meeting at 12:30 this afternoon at the Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. McLennan's Arrival.

Col. George Macfarlane yesterday morning introduced to the Council meeting W. F. McLennan, who arrived by the China, bringing down the postal savings bank funds. Later in the day Mr. McLennan held an interview with Secretary H. E. Cooper and will have arrangements made at once to begin paying the principal and interest on the postal deposits as provided by the Territorial Act.

Marshal Ray Arrives.

United States Marshal D. A. Ray accompanied by his daughter arrived on the China. Marshal Ray says there is a large number of passengers, but little mail and mail. The Maui deputy will act for Molokai.

The Judge's Chambers.

At the Courthouse Chief Justice Frear will occupy the chambers used by the late Chief Justice. First Associate Justice Perry will have Judge Frear's present chambers and Justice Gilbreath will occupy former Justice Whiting's chambers. First Circuit Judge Humphreys will take Judge Perry's chambers. Acting Judge Stanley will retain his present chambers.

The Kinan's Trip.

The Kinan from Hilo and Maui ports arrived last evening and was alongside the wharf at 11 o'clock. She brought a large number of passengers, but little freight. Rough weather was encountered at Lahaina and it was very choppy crossing the channel. The Kinan made a very quick round trip having left here Tuesday at 12 o'clock, making the trip in three days eleven hours. She did not skip any of her regular ports on the voyage. She will begin loading to-day to be ready to sail on Monday.

Want Half the Band.

A petition is in circulation in Hilo that is receiving many signatures. It is a petition to have Captain Berger's band divided and have half of it sent to Hilo. The Hiloites claim that they help pay for the band and they want some of it.

## JUDGE LITTLE RETURNS HOME.

Work that He Accomplished at Washington.

### SINGLE-HANDED FIGHT.

HIS OPINION OF ASSOCIATES ON THE TERRITORY BENCH.

At the National Capital He Worked for American Principles—Rights of the Natives.

Judge Gilbert F. Little returned from Washington yesterday, where he made a six-months' campaign for the recognition of American principles in the act for the governing of the Territory of Hawaii. Single-handed, he fought against many of the salient features of what was known as the Cullom bill. Of the 27 important amendments submitted by Judge Little to the House Committee on Territories, 25 were adopted by the committee and became part of the act.

Judge Little was seen by a Republican reporter at the Arlington last night, and it was with much reluctance that he spoke about his work at the national capital.

"I went to Washington," said Judge Little, "not in the interests of Little, Jones, Smith, or Brown, but in the interests of the American people—the American people on these islands. I went for the general welfare of Hawaii. The franchise given to the Hawaiians to-day is the same that the Queen was overthrown for attempting to give her people in 1892. No threat on the part of anyone can disfranchise the natives, and all talk and agitation on the subject is mere twaddle. The native can vote as he pleases, and for whom he pleases. It is natural, however, I think that he should vote the Republican ticket, inasmuch as it was a Republican Congress that gave him the franchise. I was glad to see the life tenure in the McCulloch bill wiped out and a four-years' term substituted for it. It was not the Dole statute for judges that was appointed."

"Judge Humphreys is a man of high character and excellent legal attainments."

"Mr. Edging will make a good judge. He is a cultured man, a graduate of the University of South Carolina and a classmate of one of the members of the Territorial Committee of the House."

"Mr. Stillman is a young man of good character and good mind. "Clinton A. Gilbreath was a partner of mine about a year ago. He is my personal friend, and I was glad to see him get the appointment. He is an able man; a college man; about 40 years of age and thoroughly read in the law. He possesses an analytical mind and is a good reasoner."

"The moral support given the Hawaiian bill by the President materially assisted in making it an act. The President urged the passage of the bill on account of the plague. His re-nomination and the selection of Roosevelt will sweep the country. The President is easily approachable, and he makes many friends. He is a business man, as well as a statesman."

"The people of these islands should commence a system of internal improvement. If we pull in every direction very little can be accomplished. By uniting our forces and all work for the interests of Hawaii we can accomplish much. Congress will materially assist us by making liberal appropriations for the improvement of our harbors and the erection of Federal buildings."

"Prospects for statehood look very bright."

### COUNCIL MEETING FRIDAY.

#### THE MATTER OF CITIZENSHIP AGAIN DISCUSSED.

E. P. Dole Will Ask the Opinion of the United States Attorney General.

The council meeting convened at the usual hour yesterday morning. There were present Governor Dole, Secretary Cooper, Attorney-General E. P. Dole, Treasurer T. F. Lansing, Superintendent of Public Works J. A. McCandless, Superintendents of Public Instruction A. T. Atkinson and the Governor's secretary, Mr. Hawes.

Mr. Lansing read a report on the condition of the loan and current fund and the state of the Territorial treasury.

Mr. McCandless brought up the opening of Young street, between Alapai and Punchbowl streets, and the acquiring of land for that purpose. The council advised to proceed with the land transfers necessary and to then go ahead with the work.

Commissioner of Lands J. F. Brown spoke of the condition of fishing rights under the Territory. It was decided the present laws were quite clear on the subject.

Governor Dole read a letter from Mr. Stevens of the Japanese Legation in Washington, asking for a postponement of the execution of Akira for murder. The meaning of the word "reprieve" was discussed, and it was decided that the word "commute" could not be used in its place, in a legal sense.

The matter of refunding the money

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